NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1831. NO. 40.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN.—I will trouble you with my suggestions on the bees which I had melted down.* On the 16th of last January this hive of bees was brought from Maine, with one hundred and seventyfive others, and stowed away in the hold of the vessel; and from the time they were stopped up in Maine, till they came to Charlestown was about a month. This was in the month of November, and of course was warmer than it w s when they were melted down. The cause, I think, was that after they came to Charlestown, and had been opened, one or two swarms of bees left their hives and went into this one, and this being a small hive they filled it full, so that in moderate weather they came out and covered the hive on the outside in front; and in cold weather the hive was full of bees, I was obliged to crowd the bees which were in the doors, to get the stoppers in. In excluding the air the bees became heated, and, as their practice is, in case they are too warm, they set a buzzing with their wings to circulate the air. They found they were too numerous to do this, and of course made a rush for the doors, this I found to be the case, for when I opened the door they pushed out in torrents; I think therefore that the numerous body of bees, being so crowded together, in attempting to move became heated, a fermentation took place in the bread and honey which compose their food; not only in the combs, but, I am of opinion that the honey and bread which the bees had eaten were liable under such a heat to ferment, so as to increase the heat and cause the combs to fall. On the 6th day of March, I transplanted this melted hive of bees into one of the hives, which the bees had left, thinking that the hive which they were in would not prove a good one for them to breed in this summer. I took the melted hive and sat it on the ground in front of the bench, and set my other hive on the bench, where the melted hive had stood. Then turned the bottom of the melted hive upwards, took off the bottom board, split down the sides of the hive, and found that the bees had remanufactured their combs, had got the hive half full of comb, had put their honey in the top of the hive, had laid their eggs below, and some of the young bees were hatching out.

I discovered on these combs a bee like the common laboring bee, but larger, and so clumsy that it could not fly, in the act of laying eggs. I killed some of them, and found in their bodies whitish matter like the eggs, which I have found in the bottom of the cells. These were not queens, for they all had stings. Where were Mrs Griffith's drones that vivify the young at this time? for you see no drones at this season of the year; and still without drones they are manufacturing their family. I will thank you, Mr Editor, to tell the public where the drones are bred. And if you believe that a queen and a drone can give birth to a different species from themselves, or make a honey-bee with a sting.‡

*See New England Farmer, page 259 of the current volume.

CONSTRUCTION OF HIVES.

In answer to a writer for your paper, with the signature '*A Countryman*' [N. E. Farmer, vol. ix., p. 283,] I would observe that by experience in the management of bees, I have found that in an old fashioned hive the contents are thus arranged, viz. In the top of the hive is the white honey and in the middle is the bee-bread, and dark honey, such as the bees live on in the winter. In the lower part, or bottom of the hive is the dry comb, such as the bees breed in, and summer in. Finding it thus arranged, I have, in my new fashioned hive, made a ceiling one third of the way down the hive so as to take in the white honey. In the ceiling are two small cracks, and in these cracks, I have slides that fit them. When you wish to take the honey, you enter these slides, and then take out the top boxes, four or more in number, as the size of the swarm may require. But, whatever fashioned hive you use, be careful to have the part which the bees breed in and live in large enough. If you do not you will be apt to rob them of too much of their food, and not leave a place large enough for them to winter in and breed in; my hives, I think are of a good size for the Maine bees, but, perhaps, they would be too large for bees raised in this quarter.

I have bees from Maine, and one swarm in my possession, which last fall weighed three pounds, bees and comb. By the use of boxes and slides, I have got them in good order, I took honey comb, full of honey, and bee-bread, mixed together, and put into those boxes, and put them in the top of the hive, and then drawing out the slides, let the bees pass up into these boxes and feed upon the dark honey. This spring I have given my bees nearly half a barrel of bee-bread. I believe there are a great many bees lost for want of bee-bread.

If the young swarm is put into a hive with boxes on the top, it is necessary to have it so constructed that the separation may be perfect, the white comb not adhering to the dark; and if the passage way for the bees to ascend into the top boxes be made right, you will have no young bees nor bee-bread in the top boxes. When my bees become a year old I enter my slides, and take the boxes out until the 20th of June. Then they will have swarmed twice if a good season; and after that I draw my slides, and receive the bees into the top boxes, and from that time to the end of the season you will generally obtain one set of boxes from the old swarm, and your two young swarms.

With regard to the question whether it is best to buy an old swarm, I consider that for breeding, a swarm one year old is best. But, if you have an old fashioned hive let them remain in it for breeders, until they become so old as not to be good for breeding. Then drive them into a new hive about the first of June. If you wish for more concerning bees I shall, with pleasure, inform you, as far as in my power.

Yours, with respect,

EBENEZER BEARD.

‡ *By the Editor.*—There is, perhaps, no subject in the whole circle of science, which is enveloped in more obscurity than the natural history of the honey bee; particularly the mode by which the species is continued. The commonly received opinion of naturalists is that the queen bee is the mother of all the inhabitants of a hive viz. succeeding queens, working bees, and drones. This opinion, however, is not compatible with Mr Beard's statement of his having found on the combs bees like the common laboring bee, but larger, &c, in the act of laying eggs. Of these it seems there were a number, for Mr Beard 'killed some of them.' If Mr B. has not been deceived by some of the manœuvres of these little conjurors, the queen bee has no exclusive right to the honors of maternity, and is not the sole parent of her people. But, perhaps, the bees which appeared to Mr Beard to be depositing eggs were in fact laborers feeding the larvæ in their cells. Conjectures, however, can establish nothing, and we beg leave to refer this subject to some of our friends, whose pursuits and investigations may best enable them to explain its mysteries.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE.

MR EDITOR—If the manufacturers of good cheese would answer the following inquiries, no doubt it would have a tendency to lessen the quantity of bad cheese, and greatly benefit our country.

1. What effect has it on milk in hot weather, if it is much agitated and heated in the udder by the cow's being driven a long distance, or running about?
2. Which is the best method to keep milk sweet over night in warm weather?
3. Which is the best method to preserve rennet skins?
4. What quantity of new cheese will one rennet skin produce?
5. How many quarts of milk (milk measure) will produce curd for a cheese which will weigh 15 lbs. from the press?
6. What will a cheese which weighs 15 lbs. from the press shrink the first 6 months after it is made?
7. What degree of the Thermometer should be the heat of the milk when the rennet is put to it?
8. What is the effect if the milk is too hot when the rennet is put to it?
9. What is the effect if the milk is too cold?
10. How long time should be allowed after the rennet is put to the milk, to cause it to turn to curd fit for the knife?
11. What is the effect if the curd is stirred or broken too soon?
12. What is the effect if too much rennet is put to the milk?
13. What is the effect if too little rennet is put to the milk?
14. What kind of salt is best for cheese?
15. What quantity of salt should be put to curd which will make a cheese weighing 15 lbs. from the press?
16. What is the effect if too *much salt* is put to the curd?
17. What is the effect if too *little salt* is put to the curd?
18. What is the effect if cheese is not sufficiently pressed?
19. Why does American cheese dry sooner than English cheese when it is cut open?

CHEAP ROLLER

MR FESSENDEN—The roller described by Mr Phinney in your last volume is an excellently well constructed one, but those who have no old carts

and wagon wheels on hand with which to make one, may dispense with its use for want of something more cheap and easily constructed. I have one formed of a but of timber 20 inches in diameter, after being rounded by rule by a carpenter, would be better if larger, and 3½ feet long. The shafts for a horse are made of 2 pieces of scantling of suitable size for that purpose; a hole is bored in the end of each to receive an iron gudgeon ¾ of an inch diameter, which is driven into the centre of each end of the roller; a board for a seat crosses immediately over it, and rests on a rising from each shaft, and the feet of the driver rest on the draw bar; thus the weight of the driver is added to the roller, and 2 or 3 may ride, and a boy of 10 years old has rolled several of my fields this spring of 4 to 5 acres, in a half a day each, taking the whole field, or at least the half of it, at a land. This length moves very little if any ground in turning. Your most obedient, B.

Bridgeport, Con. April 5.

THE EFFICACY OF COPPERAS ON SEED CORN DOUBTED.

I prepared some seed corn with copperas so strong that my planter declared it had made his hands so sore he could not hold his hoe handle, and refused to use any more, leaving about half a peck, which when dry was the color of copperas; I gave some to a lame cock in the door yard, where the other fowls were not admitted, and seeing no bad effect, I gave it toall of them without perceiving any bad effect.

I planted some of it in the garden, and out of about 30 hills there were 5 or 6 stalks affected as if by a worm, but I did not see the insect and therefore cannot say what kind. I do not know that there was any difference in the field. B.

Bridgeport, Con. April 5.

Remarks by the Editor.—We should be sorry to learn that a recipe so often and so strongly recommended by practical farmers as that of copperas water for preserving seed corn against worms, birds, &c, should prove unavailing. We wish, however, that the truth may be ascertained, and will as readily publish facts against as in favor of the use of the solutions we have so often recommended. In an article in the third vol. of N. E. Farmer, published in 1825, we mentioned that Dr Deane had advised to use a solution of copperas as a steep for seed barley and proposed its trial for seed corn. A correspondent, who signed '*A Subscriber*', and dated, Gloucester, March 18, 1826,' whose communication was published N. E. Farmer, vol. 4, p. 284, states as follows: From an article which I observed in your paper I was induced to try the experiment there recommended, to soak my seed corn in copperas water before planting. It immediately struck me that it would have a beneficial effect. I tried it and the result was fully equal to my most sanguine expectations, &c. The same volume, page 395, contains an article, copied from the Hampshire Gazette, which states that Mr Ralph Owen, of Belchertown, in May last, planted 3 or 4 acres with corn, which had been soaked in copperas water; the seed came up well and not a plant was destroyed by worms. An adjoining field, planted with corn which had not been steeped was very much injured.

The 8th vol. of N. E. Farmer, p. 355, contains the following article, copied from the Barnstable Journal. An experiment was made last season [1829] by a gentleman in Dennis of soaking seed corn in solution of copperas, from 24 to 40 hours previous to planting, as recommended in the N. E. Farmer and in Fessenden's N. E. Farmer's Almanac The corn thus soaked was untouched by worms, while some planted on the same piece in the common way was very much injured. A Connecticut farmer has made a similar trial, and says that it was not only untouched by worms, but yiel ded one third more. A pound of copperas dissolved in warm water is to be used to a peck of corn. We have likewise received many verbal accounts of the efficacy of this preparation.

It may be recollected that last season was uncommonly wet and it is possible that the copperas with which seed corn was impregnated might have been extracted by moisture after the corn was planted. The solution is not poisonous and can operate as an antidote to insects and birds only by making the taste of the grain disagreeable to those depredators. But facts on this subject are still wanted, for if the preparation be useless it ought to be laid aside; if not further proof of its utility is desirable.

Extracts from a letter from L. JENKINS, Esq. of Canandaigua, N. Y. to the Editor of N. E. Farmer.

SCOURS IN CALVES.

I will add a sure remedy against that dread to all breeders of cattle, the scours; especially affecting young calves;—the use of a little pulverized chalk in any mess. I have used it with success. All young calves are subject to this disorder, especially if brought up by hand, and even on the cow I have known them to be greatly injured by it especially when the ground was covered by snow. This malady has been the greatest difficulty in raising calves by hand of anything, I ever met with. Perhaps you may have noticed it before in your useful paper. If so, it may be acceptable a second time as coming from a breeder, who makes this statement from actual experiments. It is simple, cheap, and within the reach of every breeder at a trifling expense. I would ask the question whether *lime* thoroughly water slaked, would not be a good substitute for chalk, and answer the purpose equally well?

IMPROVED BREED OF CATTLE.

The Cow, named in my circular is the same which you have before mentioned in your paper.* She was imported by G.W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. Admiral, the young Bull presented by your worthy townsman, and public benefactor, the Hon. JOHN WELLES is a noble animal. At a year old he weighed 788 lbs. I shall have him weighed again this spring and will send you an account of his weight. His proportions are just—figure admirable.

Mr C. H. Hall of Harlem, near N. York, a celebrated breeder of fine stock, who has imported many fine animals, made me a call last fall, and reviewed my stock. He at once declared young Admiral to be a noble animal, fully equal to any he saw in England, and superior to Wye Comet, Mr Powel's famous bull. Mr H. is a man of nice judgment in fine stock, as his yard fully evinced at the sale last fall, and it was gratifying to me to have the opinion of such a man. Mr Welles remarked that he was a calf of great promise, and I should now be proud to show him to him.†

'You will excuse the freedom I take with you, but I am the more particular on account of the Hon. Mr Welles, to whom I am under great obligations.'

*See N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. p. 334.
† See N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. p. 74.

REMARKS ON LIVE STOCK.

Concluded from page 291.

Though it may seem very extraordinary to the careless and unobserving, yet it is a fact well known to the attentive breeder, that in general, all our best and most valuable kinds of stock are found upon the *middling* and *worst* grounds, and not upon the *best* lands as we should naturally imagine; and the reasons that it is so, are simple and obvious;—those breeders who occupy the middling and indifferent tracts of country, are under the necessity of producing an industrious and thriving breed of animals, because a large, tender, big-boned kind could not subsist upon their keeping, or the produce raised upon such lands; while the good land makes up for every deficiency, or at least so far warps the judgment of the unthinking breeder that he plumes himself upon having stock superior to his industrious neighbors, while the merit consists in the goodness of the land and the richness of its pasturage and produce. Satisfied with his stock being the largest he also concludes they are the best; while his more active and industrious neighbor, from being situated in a less fertile soil is obliged to seek out for a hardy thriving breed.

I will beg leave to remark on beef and mutton exposed to sale in pieces on the shambles or stalls. When we consider that the differences between what is called the coarse and fine or the best and worst parts of beef, when cut up is not less than one hundred per cent, of what vast consequence then, must it be to the breeder to propagate those cattle that have the greatest proportion of those valuable parts and always feed in less time than the big-boned, coarse sort.

But it is not so with mutton; the difference in value between one joint and another is scarce worth naming. In different parts of the kingdom they give the preference to particular joints; but the variation is seldom more than a farthing, or half a penny per pound at most. Nevertheless it is still right for the breeder to pursue that species which pay most for what they eat; and these I apprehend will always be found to be the small boned true formed sheep, for they not only produce the finest grained mutton, but more of it in a given time, in proportion to offal than any other sort of sheep I know of. But in speaking of offal here, I would be understood to include more than what the butchers generally do. By offal, they mean hide and tallow, only in neat cattle, or skin and tallow in sheep, and so on; but by offal in this place, I would take in not only hide or skin, and tallow, but bones, horns, pelts in sheep, blood intestines, and even wool and hair.

Suppose two bullocks, or two sheep are fatted together on the same food, the one remarkable for coarseness, the other for fineness, and admit that the coarse one eats only as much as the other, though I have no doubt of his eating more, still as a considerable part of his food must go to the support of more hide or pelt, bone, &c, while the other's food is principally converted into animal flesh; which flesh on an average call only worth 3*d.* per lb. I am afraid the horns, bone, pelt, &c, are not worth above a farthing per lb. consequently a very great loss to the community. Indeed the hide of a bullock is sometimes worth as much per pound as his flesh, and particularly firm strong hides what are generally called leather hides are worth more; but then these very thick hides most generally cover a very slow feeding carcass; and

a thick pelt generally covers a coarse-grained slow feeding carcass of mutton. The pelt itself, though perhaps from 15 lbs. to 25 lbs. weight, (some have been known to weigh 30 lbs. or more) not worth more than 2*d*. or 3*d*. for the thinner the pelt the more valuable.

On tallow.—It is a well known fact to all experienced feeders and graziers that those animals which lay the fat on quickest upon the outside have the least within in proportion; but then they are the very sort that pay the most for keeping; and consequently though they have less fat on the inside, they excel those that have more fat within in exact proportion as they pay more in a given time, for what they eat.

Some say the butcher has the most profit upon those which tallow best, or lay the fat within. But if you will allow the butcher the same profit upon the quick feeders, or those that put the fat on the outside, he will always buy those, because he can sell two joints for one. The butcher can always buy lean, lumbering, coarse animals, that lay little fat without, and much within for so much less per stone, that they afford him a profit. But this can be no inducement to those who breed and feed: consequently no excellence, but the contrary.

The same writer in treating of poultry says, if I am rightly informed by people of nice palates, the small boned, well proportioned poultry greatly excel the large boned big kind in taste, fineness of flesh and flavor; and if this be the case, it would seem as though the same principle which we have all along endeavored to establish, held good through all the different classes of domestic animals which supply us with food, viz. That of all animals, of whatever kind, those which have the smallest, cleanest, finest bones, are in general the best proportioned, and covered with the best and finest grained meat. I believe they are also the hardiest, heaviest, and most inclinable to feed, able to bear the most fatigue while living, and worth the most per lb. when dead.

From Prince's Treatise on the Vine.

Copy of a letter from Edward H. Bonsall, Esq.

Concluded from page 307.

I shall now proceed to make some statements on the subject of planting, training, &c, and as my experience, since commencing the business, has suggested some variations from my original plan, I shall rather detail what I *would do*, than what I *have done*. I think the plan laid down by most writers for preparing the ground and planting, is much more expensive than is necessary, and that it is calculated to deter many persons from undertaking the business. To dig the ground from eighteen inches to two and half feet deep with a spade, is in this country no trifling task, and in comparison with the common process of farming, looks truly formidable. My plan would be, to start two ploughs with strong teams, one immediately behind the other, *in the same furrow*, each of them *set deep*, and after the ploughing is completed, *harrow it thoroughly*. Then, in the direction the rows are intended to be planted, run parallel furrows across the field, at the distance of eight feet from each other. Afterwards cross these at right angles, five feet asunder. In the opening at the intersection of these furrows, plant the cuttings or vines. Of *cuttings*, if they are short-jointed, I think from nine to twelve inches in length is sufficient, observing that the upper eye or bud is firm and good. Then place them in the ground (at the intersections as above) such a depth that the *upper eye* is even with the general surface of the surrounding earth, and draw the earth to them till it is level, pressing it lightly with the foot. If the plough has not made an opening the full depth, the cutting can be forced down with the hand. In case rooted plants are to be set out, if they are not large, the opening at the intersection will be found to be nearly or quite sufficient to receive them, when the earth can be drawn in as before. In this way a large number can be planted in a short time, and at a trifling expense.

'Contrary to the common opinion and practice, I think I have satisfactorily ascertained that *late spring planting* for *cuttings* is attended with more success than any other time. Last year I planted in nursery beds, from two to three thousand cuttings as late as from the middle of April to the middle of May, with better success than at any previous time. In this case, the slips should be kept in a cool place, a cellar or icehouse, where vegetation may be held in check. To insure their freshness, sprinkle them occasionally with water. Previous to planting, cut them a proper length, and place them with their lower ends three or four inches in water in a tub above ground, where they may soak three or four days. At this season, the temperature will be likely to be such as will spur vegetation at once into healthy and vigorous action. In the fall, or early in the spring is preferable for rooted plants. In the autumn of the first year, after the frost has killed the unripe part of the young shoots, they should be pruned down to the mature firm wood, and then with a hoe hilled over with the surrounding soil, which will completely protect them through the winter. If left without protection the first of the winter many of them will perish.

My mode of *training*, as far as I am aware of it, is entirely peculiar to myself, and as regards *fitness* and *economy*, (taking the average of a given number of years) I think is superior to anything I have met with. I take chesnut posts, the thickness of large fence rails, seven feet length. These I plant along the rows, at distances of ten feet from each other, and at such a depth as to leave five feet above the surface of the earth. Then taking three nails to each post, and driving them to within half an inch of their heads,—the first two and a half feet from the ground, a second midway between that and the top, and the third near the top, I attach No. 11 iron wire, (one degree soft is best) firmly to one of the nails in the end post, pass on to the next, and stretching it straight and tight, give it one turn round a nail in the same line as the one to which it was first attached. Having in this manner extended it along the three courses, the whole length of the row, my trellis is formed. I have had a portion of my vineyard fitted up in this way for three years, and experience has confirmed the superior fitness of the plan. It is not its least recommendation, that it possesses in a degree the character of 'labor-saving machinery.' A very important and extensive *labormaking* portion of the operations in the vineyard during the summer, is the attention required by the growing shoots to keep them properly trained up. They grow and extend themselves so rapidly, that where the strips of trellis are lath, or where poles are used to support the vines, unless very closely watched, they fall down in every direction, in a very unsightly and injurious manner. Here, the wire being small, the tendrils or claspers eagerly and firmly attach themselves to it, and thus *work for themselves*, in probably two-thirds of the instances where the attention of the vigneron would otherwise be required. There is free access afforded to the sun and air, and no hold for the wind to strain the frame, &c, &c.

I shall not enter into a minute description of my manner of pruning, but may just say, that after the vines have attained a full capacity for production (say five years from the cutting,) my view is to prepare them for bearing an average of fifty clusters to each, leaving several shoots of from three to five joints on a vine, for this purpose. When fresh pruned they will not be more than four feet high, at their greatest age.

'Although I have succeeded in making good wine, and hope still to succeed, as that made last autumn, two hundred and forty gallons, in four separate casks, all promises exceedingly well, I do not consider that I have any settled practice, it being yet in some sort a matter of experiment. I therefore feel that it would be premature for me to treat on this branch of the subject. The important fact, and which is ascertained beyond dispute, that is we *can make good wine in this country*, I believe, equal to the better qualities of foreign. An interest in the business has already been awakened, and is rapidly extending itself through a large portion of our country, and practical instructions on the subject, accompanied by an exhibit of its proceeds, when actively and judiciously prosecuted, seem called for by the exigencies of the present time, and will no doubt, by prompting to the more widely extended culture of the vine, prove a public benefit at the same time that it greatly promotes the personal interests of those who engage it it.

A gentleman of Baltimore is preparing to erect a filature and will purchase any quantity of cocoons of the silk worm, at 40 and 50 cents per lb. Direct to American Farmer.

It is said there is not sun enough in New Brunswick to make good vinegar, and the Legislature proposes to admit its importation duty free.

During five days in January, 462 horse teams passed Mr Crawford's house, in the Notch of the White Mountains.—Three nights in succession, in the same month, he put up, on the first night 124 horses, on the second 86 and on the third night 137 horses, and 80 two-horse teams passed on, which could not be accommodated.

Capt. Michael Johnson, of Haverhill, N. H. has a cow, 8 years old, which has produced 12 calves in 4 years.

The Railway carriages, Feb. 17, travelled from Liverpool to Manchester, in an hour and a quarter.

Manufacture of Carpets.—Preparations are making in the town of New-Haven, Connecticut, to commence the manufacture of carpets. The workmen are engaged, and the buildings on Tomlinson's wharf, at the eastern termination of the basin wharf, are to be fitted up for that purpose.

Excellent brooms are made in this city of the stems of the *guana* or palm leaf, which is imported in great quantities for the manufacture of summer hats.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

WOODLAND AND FOREST TREES.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture.

From a variety of circumstances, my attention for a series of years has been necessarily drawn to the oversight of several considerable tracts of wood land, in order to effect a right management of them. This attention has become a habit and a source of gratification to me. If any apology is due for the too frequent remarks on this subject, I must refer to the partial persuasion of my friend Mr Lowell, whose valuable instructions and labor as to the forest, as well as the garden, have been so useful. On the right management of the wood lot, our agriculturists have been heretofore again and again inquired of, and it is most obvious that many opinions offered have been erroneous. Some of these will be stated, to show the knowlege aimed at by the society. It will be our endeavor to submit facts and inferences, drawn from repeated experiments and more intimate experience which time has afforded. These may be useful so far as they are sustained by the judgment or coincidences in the opinion of others. The first question on this head submitted by the society is : ' Whether the growth for wood for timber and fuel, be equivalent to the consumption in your vicinity ? ' The universal reply has been indicative of an alarming decrease in Massachusetts, of both timber and fuel, and that a recurrence in the country is had in many places to peat, as a substitute for the latter ; while recently it is well known, that in populous places, and near the sea coast, as well as in many of our manufacturing establishments, there is an increasing and extensive use, particularly of the coal of our country, as a substitute for the article of wood. Nor is this to be regretted ; on the contrary, it seems most wisely ordained, that while the discoveries of the age call for an increasing use of fuel, as to which the surface of the earth could give us no adequate supply ; there are beneath us and at hand, inexhaustible resources for every possible demand. It is not to be denied, however, that these are but substitutes—and very inconvenient ones in many places ; nay, more, that they are generally recurred to from the force of necessity. To most of those long habituated to it, the cheerful blaze of a wood fire, has a powerful attraction. But if wood is abandoned for fuel, and no means of encouragement are given by government, whence is our timber, &c, to be derived ? Here with great respect a consideration is submitted to our legislators, which, though familiar to many may not, as to its effects, be so well known to all. By a law passed March 4, 1829, it is enacted, ' That all wild or unimproved lands, shall hereafter be assessed at *six* per centum instead of *two* per centum, on the value thereof !!'

Excesses in legislation are apt to operate injuriously, especially, when they effect changes in long established usages. The effect has been herein sudden and violent in its operation on farmers. Feeling the *threefold* weight of the *tax*, thus *increased* upon a *capital* not immediately *productive to them*, they have laid the *axe* to the *root* so heartily, that wood at 12 to 20 miles from Boston, has actually deen depressed in value more than one third, and timber is of little more value than for fuel ! This was probably unforeseen by the legislature, and is to be lamented. But it will meet the attention it merits, from the watchful guardians of the interests of the commonwealth. The next inquiry has been, ' what measures are taken to provide against the inconvenience of future scarcity?' To this, the answers given are much to be regretted. In most instances, the replies are, the wood lots are not fenced from the habit of economy and other motives, and where cattle run at large on the commons, they eat and destroy most of the sprouts from the stumps of late fallen trees.' In fact, unless there is a surplusage of young shoots and but very few cattle to browse, the *whole are cropped !*

To confirm this, I will state an experiment lately made. On an inclosure, partly of good pasture land, in a spot the most retired from cultivation, on the north side of a rocky precipice, where there was not a blade of grass, and at some distance from grass feed, about ten loads of wood in scattering growth, on about an acre of ground, were cut off. Some young bushes and the brush were left on the ground to discourage the approach of cattle. To furnish sprouts or browse and to ascertain how far cattle would be induced to crop the shrub oak, an acre or two of young growth were cut over. The latter were very sparingly resorted to—while I was unable, with the assistance of two persons, to find one sprout of the walnut, oak, and other trees, untouched by the cattle.

It is unfortunately too true, that cattle will crop all the shoots of young forest trees which they can reach, constantly tempted by their sweet sap ; thus discouraged and gradually destroyed, they give place to bushes and shrubs, which instead of affording nutriment to cattle or being advantageous to the husbandman, make the soil not merely *useless*, but an occasion for *heavy expenditure*.

Some of the evils invariably arising to lots recently cut over, by browsing, will be stated. First, a tree or sucker thus deprived of its main shoot, it is said, never grows straight, or becomes a timber tree, and its thrift is injured.* Next, if the trees are cut in the proper season, when the sap is said to be down or the leaf is off, in the following spring, the circulation of the new system then puts forth its effort, strongly for the needed action of the atmosphere, by the function of its leaves, &c. If this is not afforded, vegetative life is endangered, if not lost.

For these and other reasons wh ch will follow in connexion with this subject, it is apparent, that as relates to both of these questions, the ' growth of wood and timber'—or the means of provision, against future scarcity, the inroad, or browsing of cattle, must be prevented.

The next question presented is, ' in getting your wood for fuel, do you pick the oldest trees, or do you cut clear ?'

The reply from individuals, as well as societies, mostly given is, ' It is generally practised to cut the oldest and most decayed trees, leaving the rest.'

Our belief is, that our farmers have attained a better knowledge and practice, and that both experience and observation will well justify the now prevailing usage with them, of ' cutting clear. '

Where old and decayed trees only are selected, the growth becomes more and more scattering, and the young trees or suckers, deriving no vigor from the sun and atmosphere, fall into decay. This remark, with some others, may perhaps be deemed a repetition of what has been before said ; but it is well to note what time has confirmed.

The cutting of two growths on several lots since the period alluded to, has passed under my observation. Some of these were demonstrative of the disadvantage of ' picking out the decayed trees,' as well as the benefit of cutting clear.

The practice in one instance had been, in times long gone by, to pick out the trees as wanted, for timber, or fuel, and the growth had become very scattering, and of no sensible increase ; though most of them were of white oak, and from ancient growth and great size, had become very valuable ; yet when the lot was again cut over, there were more cords of wood, and a greater profit in the latter, than in the former case. The first was a product of more than a century—the latter of only thirty years ! !

It would be a waste of time to multiply remarks, as might be done, on this head.

It may here be observed, that the information sought for by the society, has relation to ' our wood lots, and the best means of production for fuel' — as to our timber, there is no great scarcity at present ; there seems to be enough to meet the demand. But the principles of production, are widely different, in relation thereto. Timber, it is said, to endure long, must be matured by age, of thinner growth, &c. But as to this, our country itself, since its settlement, can hardly be said to have had a reproduction ! !

The next question which has been proposed is, ' what method is best calculated, to increase the value of woodlands ? '

To this the answers given are general and indefinite, alluding mostly to the keeping out of cattle It is here intended to submit some reasons for consideration, as well as the result of several experiments of different modes, by which it would seem that the cutting clear and having a reproduction, is by far the most promising and effectual mode to be pursued with us.

And first, there is generally on all farms some rough or rocky soil in ' wood, ' unfit for culture, and which would be unproductive in any other appropriation.

Next, as to the certainty herein—there is no known instance of a failure in a regrowth. This has been often predicted, particularly on some lots where the tops of the trees were mostly dead ; this was a score of years ago, and there is now a very thick growth, almost fit for the axe ! It will be said that there must be a period of decay in trees—that this is the course of vegetation, and indeed the law of nature !

However true this may appear, it may yet be answered, that after cutting off an old lot even, there spring up innumerable young shoots, which seem to have been hidden, or inactive, beneath the surface, and then start into new life. The suckers, too, put forth with still more vigor, until the surface is so thickly covered that some are induced to thin the growth by a selection of hoop poles—at least to *early gain* if not *ultimate advantage* — as to which opinions vary.

* A forcible demonstration of the power and the healthy functions of the leaf, and the effect of their loss, may not be thought out of place here, besides being somewhat analogous. Some years since, a tract of pasture land, about 15 miles from this city, appeared to be overrun with Sumach, *(Rhus typhinum)* so useful as a dye stuff. A worker in morocco urged the occupant to gather the leaves and dry them at $20 a ton. As there was a large family of children, it was set about in good earnest, and over five tons were gathered and paid for. It is not believed that five pounds of this material have grown on this land since !

As to the general principle of the germination of suckers, it appears that the roots of old trees throw up their shoots at a greater distance, converging towards the stump, and gradually becoming more and more thick. In middle age they start nearer; while in younger trees they spring from the stump itself as well as about it.

A failure in vegetation from what would seem to be old age, is very rare; indeed in many cases where the roots of large trees have not put forth, a sufficient reason has appeared, (as is apprehended) in the modes of cutting. The farmer strikes inward and downward to the heart of the tree, and a hollow or basin is often left sufficient to contain several gallons of water. Fermentation is thereby had in every stage and process, and the apertures of the sap vessels are clogged, and as it were poisoned thereby.* This appearance has presented itself, and been so often noted by the writer, that the attention of agriculturists is solicited hereto.

If such is the effect of this practice, a remedy is easy, by cutting a notch or gap in the rim or exterior of the stump.

In closing, as to the inquiries of the Society, which have preceded, it should be noted, our judicious farmers, it is believed, have generally of late been induced first to cut clear, as well as prevent the browsing of cattle on a recently cut lot, and next to appropriate certain portions of their farms (especially those least calculated for culture), to a reproduction of a growth of wood — and thus afforded the safest answer, as to the best modes to be adopted.

The importance of the subject in discussion, has further induced the Society, some time since, to offer 'a premium of One Hundred Dollars, for the best plantation of white oak, and some other trees raised from seed.'

It was doubtless a principal object to encourage efforts in bringing forward nurseries by planting the acorn, and subsequent culture of the soil. This plan some have thought might be extended to a row culture in lots, coppices, &c. To afford one experiment for inquirers, though on a somewhat different principle, I took about six acres of old pasture land, about seven years since, and proceeded gradually to plant thickly over the whole lot several bushels of acorns, chesnuts, &c, in the following manner:

A tongue of earth was raised by the hoe, and an acorn put beneath at a depth of two to three inches; then the sod was pressed down by the foot or hoe, to prevent a loss by birds, squirrels, &c; all stock was kept from the inclosure. Trees, have vegetated to be sure, but they seem quite unthrifty in the tough grass-sward with which they feebly contend; and there appears at present, (as I had indeed apprehended) little room for much expectation from this mode.

At the present price of land and condition of the country, any attempt to raise a wood-lot by appropriating a valuable soil thereto with the expense of culture, &c, may be found by far too expensive.*

We are now brought in closing these remarks, to the utility of nurseries for the rearing of forest trees, which has been most strenuously urged in this Journal.

It is believed that the seed of a forest tree (particularly an elm or an ash,†) placed in a nursery at the time of setting out a number of trees of the usual size, in such cases may be afterward transplanted and added thereto, and present the largest growth.‡

If these views are correct, with the aid to be expected from the ardor and intelligence of the Horticultural Society, it will no longer be allowed 'as a mortifying fact, that the inhabitants of Massachusetts import most of their ornamental forest as well as their fruit trees from abroad.'

These remarks are submitted, 'not so much for any knowledge the writer may posses, but that the attention of others may be turned to the subject. Thus, every step in the progress of experience, will be towards the perfection of knowledge.'

I am, sir, yours, JOHN WELLES.

---

*I have had covered very desirably with a thick growth, several barren spots which were offensive to view, by setting out two or three pitch-pine trees (*pinus rigida*), which is a most unwelcome intruder on a good soil to shed their seeds thereon. Probably to have gathered the cone at early frost, and to have scattered them on the soil would have had the same effect.

† From the extraordinary size of the tap root, or some other cause, I have had no success in transplanting the walnut or shagbark.

‡ An elm from the forest, set out at usual size in 20 years gave 3 feet 4 inches.

An ash set out as above, gave 3 feet 2 inches.

An elm seed, planted in a nursery, and transplanted to a row, gave 3 feet 9 inches.

An ash seed planted as above, gave 3 feet 10 inches.

HOT-BEDS.

Those persons who are fond of good gardens will find it very much to their advantage to rear their young plants in a hot bed, and although professional gardeners may make theirs in March, we would not recommend those who are unacquainted with the business, to commence theirs until April.

To manage an early hot bed with perfect success, is one of the skilful operations in gardening; but when the bed is not commenced until April, they may be managed with success by any one who will pay a little attention to the subject. By commencing a bed about the first of April, plants may be kept in a thrifty growing state, under the glass, until the weather becomes warm enough to plant them out, without the trouble of changing them from one bed to another, or giving the bed a second heat; whereas, if planted one month earlier, they require the skill of an experienced gardener to keep them from running up with long stalks, which would injure them, or their being stunted by the bed becoming cold, after the fermentation of the manure is over.

As we are wishing to give simple directions to those who are unacquainted with the business, the more experienced gardeners will make all allowance where we do not describe their more practical rules.

To commence a hot bed, take a sufficient quantity of manure, (that from the horse stables, and which has been thrown in a heap and began to heat, being preferable;) arrange it in a square form, about five feet wide, and of such length as may suit your convenience, and about from eighteen inches to 2 feet in height; on the top of this place a box about four feet wide, and of a length corresponding with your bed, making the north side six inches higher than the south, to give the glass sufficient slope to carry off the water.

This box should be made with good joints, otherwise the mice will get in and destroy the plants. The box thus prepared, is to be placed upon the top of the pile of manure, which should be made level, that the box may sit close upon it. The south side of the box should be about one foot high, and the north side about one foot and a half; and when placed upon the manure, there should be put into it about four inches of good fine rich loam—that from turf land is preferred.

After the bed has been thus formed, and has become warm, (which may be known by running a stick into it), the seed may be planted upon it. The whole bed should be covered with glass, where that can be had; but as many of the farmers may not have that, oiled paper may be used as a substitute, which may be taken off in warm days.

By a little attention to this mode of raising plants gardens may be advanced from two weeks to a month, and many plants raised with more certainty than when planted in open ground.

Among the seeds that are to be sown first upon a hot bed, may be enumerated—Early York and Dwarf Cabbages, Early Cauliflowers and Brocoli, Cucumbers and Melons of different kinds, Peppers of all sorts, Tomatoes and Egg plants, Lettuce and Pepper grass, a few Radishes, Squashes, Turnip Beets, and if some eyes are cut from Early Potatoes, and planted in the bed, and after the frosts are past, planted out, they will be fit for use two weeks earlier than those planted directly in the open ground. Other potatoes may be put in holes made with a stick in the side of the bed, where they will soon sprout and be ready for early setting. If Sweet Potatoes can be procured in season, by sprouting them in a hot bed, they produce very well in this section of country.—*Genesee Farmer.*

VILLAGE GARDENS.

Round many villages and small towns, gardens of moderate size are numerous and productive. It is a fortunate circumstance, when manufacturers and mechanics take a delight in them; since their health is promoted by the exercise in the open air for which an opportunity is thus afforded; while at the same time, any tendency to immorality is greatly checked by agreeable and useful means of occupation. The village garden is frequently the retreat of the occupier, in the summer evenings, after the labors of the day, where he agreeably employs himself, in watching over the progress of his crops, and the success of his exertions.

In those manufacturing villages, or small towns where a number of inhabitants have gardens, a taste for keeping them in good order is prevalent, and few instances of dissipation occur. In such gardens, not only aromatic herbs and medicinal plants, are cultivated, but flowers of various sorts, are raised, as carnations, pinks, auriculæ, polyanthus, &c, by the sale of which some money is obtained. The Florist Society at Paisley in Scotland, is a sufficient proof of the advantage to be derived from directing the attention of manufacturers in such innocent pursuits. The rearing of beautiful flowers is found to improve their taste for manufacturing elegant patterns of fancy muslin; while the florists of Paisley have long been remarked for the peacefulness of their dispositions and the sobriety of their manners.—*Sinclair's Code of Agriculture.*

* To show the effect that may be produced on the most extensive roots and fibres of newly cut trees, the following fact is stated.

A grove as well as several rows of that pernicious tree, called with us Lombardy poplar, unfortunately introduced by a bad taste, was not only cut off but wholly eradicated by the following method. On cutting down the trees, a hole of three or four inches was bored with an auger to prevent waste, and a handful or two of salt put on each stump—not a single sprout ever appeared above the surface. The same has been since seen in instances of other trees.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1831.

POULTRY.

Continued from page 294.

THE TURKEY, *(Meleagris Gallipavo*, L.,) is a native of America and was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards, according to Loudon; though some authors say that the turkey derives its name from the country from which it was first imported.

Breeding.—One turkey cock is sufficient for six hens or more, and a hen will cover from 9 to 15 eggs, according to her size. The hen is apt to form her nest abroad in a hedge, or under a bush, or some other insecure place. She lays from eighteen to twentyfive eggs or upwards, and her term of incubation is thirty days. She is a steady sitter, even to starvation, and therefore requires to be regularly supplied with food and water. Buffon says that she is a most affectionate mother, but Mowbray observes that from her natural heedlessness and stupidity, she is the most careless of mothers and being a great traveller herself, will drag her brood over field, heath or bog, never casting a regard behind her to call her straggling chicks, nor stopping while she has one left to follow her. The turkey differs from the common hen in never scratching for her chicks, leaving them entirely to their own instinct and industry, neither will they fight for their brood, though vigilant in the discovery of birds of prey, when they will call their chickens together by a particular cry, and run with considerable speed. Hence when not confined within certain limits they require the attention of a keeper.

Turkey chicks should be withdrawn from the nest as soon as hatched, and kept very warm by wrapping them in flannels, or putting them under an artificial mother in a warm room or other warm place. Various nostrums, (says Loudon) are recommended to be given and done at this season, as a pepper corn, and a tea spoonful of milk, immersion in cold water, &c. Mowbray wisely rejected all these unnatural practices, and succeeded by giving curd and hard eggs or curd and barley meal kneaded with milk and renewed with clear water rather than milk, as he found the last often scoured them. A sort of vermicelli, or artificial worms from pulling boiled meat into strings he found beneficial for every species of gallinaceous chicken. Two great objects are, to avoid superfluous moisture, and to maintain the utmost cleanliness for which purpose as little slopfood is given as possible. A fresh turf of short sweet grass should be daily given as green food, but not snails or worms, oats, nettle seed, clover, rue or wormwood, as recommended by the elder housewives. Water is generally preferable to milk. When the weather is favorable the hen is cooped abroad in the forenoon. During the rest of the day and night, for the first six weeks, she is kept within doors. After that the hen may be cooped a whole day externally, for another fortnight, to harden the chickens; and afterwards they may be left to range, within certain limits, being fed at going out in the morning and returning in the evening. Their ordinary food may be that of common cocks and hens. They will prefer roosting abroad on high trees in the summer season, but that cannot, generally, be permitted without danger of their loss.

Fattening.—Loudon says 'sodden barley, or barley and wheat meal mixed is the most approved food for turkeys, and the general mode of management is the same as that of the common cock and hen. They are generally fed so as to come in at Christmas, but they may be fattened early or late. Sometimes, though rarely they are caponized. The living and dead, weight of a turkey are as 21 to 14.

R. Weston, an English writer of reputation, in a work entitled *Tracts on Practical Agriculture and Gardening* has the following observations on fattening turkeys as well as other poultry?

'Boil some rice in water gently, till it be plumped up, and very tender; add about two ounces of very brown sugar to every pound of rice just before it is boiled enough; let the fowls be fed with it three times a day; in ten or twelve days they will be fat, but if they were in good condition when put up to fatten they will be ready in seven or eight days; they must by no means have any water given them in summer; too much rice must not be boiled together, because of its soon turning sour; nor is milk so good for that season as water only; besides, the milk is very liable to make the rice burn to the pot.

'Frequently offal rice is to be bought very cheap of the grocers in the city. The rice causes the flesh to be remarkably white, and to have a fine delicate flavor.'

Mr Cobbett in a work entitled *Cottage Economy*, makes the following remarks:

'The great enemy to young turkeys (for old ones are hardy enough) is the wet. The first thing is to take care that young turkeys never go out on any account, even in dry weather, till the *dew is quite off the ground*; and this should be adhered to till they get to the size of an old partridge and have their backs well covered with feathers, and in wet weather, they should be kept under cover all day long.

'As to feeding them when young, various nice things have been recommended. Hard eggs chopped fine with crumbs of bread, and a great many other things; but, that which I have seen tried, and always with success, and for all sorts of young poultry, is, *milk turned into curds*. This is the food for young poultry of all sorts. Some should be made *fresh every day*; and if this be done, and the young turkeys kept warm, and especially *from wet*, not one out of a score will die. When they get to be strong, they may have meal and grain, but still they always love the curds.

When they get their head feathers they are hardy enough; and what they then want is room to prowl about. It is best to breed them under a *common hen*; because she does not *ramble* like a henturkey; and it is a very curious thing that the turkeys bred up by a hen of the common fowl, do not themselves ramble much when they get old; than which a more complete proof of the great power of *habit*, is not perhaps to be found. And ought not this to be a lesson to fathers and mothers of families? Ought not they to consider that the habit which they give to children are to stick to them during their whole lives?

'The hen should be fed exceedingly well too while she is sitting and after she has hatched; for, though she does not give milk she gives heat; and let it be observed that, as no man ever yet saw healthy pigs with a poor sow, so no man ever saw healthy chickens with a poor hen. This is a matter much too little thought of in the rearing of poultry; but it is matter of the greatest consequence. Never let a poor hen sit; feed the hen while she is sitting; and feed her most abundantly when she has youug ones; for then her labor is very great; she is making exertions of some sort or other during the whole twentyfour hours; she has no rest; constantly doing something or other to provide food or safety for her young ones.

As to fatting turkeys, the best way is never to let them be poor. Cramming is a nasty thing and quite unnecessary. Barley meal mixed with skim milk, given to them fresh and fresh will make them fat in a short time. Boiled carrots and Swedish turnips will help and furnish a change of sweet food.

To be continued.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for offering and awarding premiums upon the products of the Kitchen Garden, submit the following list of premiums for the ensuing season, viz.

ASPARAGUS, the two best bunches, 25 in a bunch,	$2 00
BEETS, six roots, the best blood,	2 00
BROCOLI, the two best heads,	1 00
BEANS, large Lima, 2 qts. earliest and best,	1 00
CUCUMBERS, best four, forced,	1 00
" " " in open ground, on or before the first Saturday in July,	2 00
CARROTS, six roots, the finest orange color,	2 00
CELERY, four roots, the best,	2 00
CAULIFLOWER, the two best heads,	2 00
CORN, sweet, one dozen, the earliest and best,	2 00
LETTUCE, two heads, the best,	1 00
MELONS—WATER, the largest and best,	2 00
" MUSK, two, finest flavored,	2 00
PEAS, one peck, the best, on or before the first Saturday in June,	2 00
PEAS, one peck, the best, having regard to the quality and yield,	2 00
POTATOES, one peck, the best, forced,	2 00
" one peck, the best, in the open ground, on or before the last Saturday in June,	2 00
" for winter, the best, not less than 25 bushels, having regard to their productiveness and quality; samples to be delivered to the Committee for trial,	5 00
SALSIFY, six roots, the best,	1 00
SAVOY CABBAGE, four heads, the best,	2 00

The Committee will attend at the Hall of the Society, every Saturday, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the examination of such articles as may be left, labelled with the owner's name (for premiums.) Such as are intended for exhibition only, will be labelled accordingly. No premium to be declared until after the season is over. A particular description of the method of planting and growing will be required of those who send in vegetables for premium.

N. B. Members of the Society are particularly requested to send in their finest vegetables, either for premium or exhibition, (all of which will be reported in the New England Farmer,) stating their good qualities, size, &c, and the raiser's name.

The Wicked Tariff.—What shall be done with it; we seriously ask our farmers who have sheep, how they can approve of such a Tariff? Within a week an agent has been in this town offering as high as SIXTYSEVEN cents per pound for wool, not of the best quality. Our advice to the farmers of this section is, not to sell at present, or rather not to engage, for if agents are sent out thus early to purchase and will offer the prices that were offered here, it needs no great foresight to see, that before the month of June goes out, it will be much higher. It must be so. Vast quantities of sheep were driven out of the country the last year, and it cannot help raising the price of wool.—*New-Hampshire Post.*

Grafting.

Gentlemen wishing to have engrafting done, the scions warranted to take, and an account of the same to be taken in the autumn, will please to give notice immediately at this office, or to the Messrs WINSHIP, of Brighton.
April 20. 1t

Latest Improved Short Horns.

YOUNG WYE COMET.

The subscriber informs those disposed to improve their stock, that this fine full blood animal will be under his care this season. Terms $2. Apply to A. GREENWOOD, near Dr Codman's Meeting-house. April 20.

For Sale or Exchange,

A *valuable* mare, with foal by one of the best studs for draught horses in the country; she will be exchanged at a bargain for a first rate family horse. Apply to J. B. RUSSELL. 3tis April 20.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street.
April 20. 2mos

Catawba Grape Vines.

For sale by SAMUEL POND, near the Universalist Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few Catawba Grape Vines, 3 years old, price $1,25 each. April 13.

Nova Scotia Potatoes.

For sale at the Halifax Packet Office, No. 26 Foster's wharf, several barrels of prime Nova Scotia Potatoes, for seed. Farmers in want of a good variety of this important vegetable, are requested to examine these.
April 13. 3t

Agricultural Seeds.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston,

Buck Wheat; Perkins' Early Seedling Potatoes, (that took the premium from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society); Burnham's Premium Potatoes, (that have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county); Early Manly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass Seeds of all kinds, &c,—all of the very first quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Several thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire Asparagus, 3 years old, price 75 cts per hundred, well packed in moss, in boxes of one, two, and three hundred roots each.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, &c.

Also, large SCOTCH GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, just received from Greenock.—Large Red CURRANT BUSHES.

Also, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black Hamburgh, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed in moss, so as to bear transportation hundreds of miles with safety—price 50 cts each. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots, 25 cts each. March 26.

The public are respectfully informed that sundry persons, lost to a sense of honor and regardless of the lives of the community, have offered and do continue to offer for sale an article purporting to be 'Dr Moore's Essence of Life,' but which does not even approach an imitation—the bills of Directions have the same caption—enumeration of diseases and certificates as former bills enclosing the genuine article, but the list of agents is not the same. The individual against whom I would most particularly guard the public, is Benjamin F. Simpson, of Chester, N. H. This man has sold to sundry persons in the city of Boston the spurious article—to some individuals he has given his own name, to others he has called his name Moore—to one person he sold a parcel of his article, and affixed the signature of Ebenezer G. Moore—to his bill of sale to another person he represented himself as my brother, and claimed an equal right with myself to manufacture and vend 'Moore's Essence of Life.' I should not have noticed Mr Simpson if certain dealers in Medicine were not in the habit of receiving from him and palming upon country traders the spurious article—whether their object is gain, or a wish to injure the reputation of the genuine Moore's Essence, and thereby introduce articles of their own composition, I know not—this much I do know, the reputation of 'Dr Moore's Essence of Life' is too firmly established to be overthrown by the concentrated efforts of spurious dealers. I have long known of the circulation of the pretended imitation, and have suffered it to pass unnoticed, but the duty I owe the public, my aged father, and myself, requires this exposition. JOHN S. MOORE.
Feb. 23. eop6w

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, &c.

Gentlemen in want of Fruit and Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Grape Vines, Honeysuckles, &c, &c, are respectfully informed that they can be obtained in any quantity or variety, *at Nursery prices*, by leaving their orders at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market street, Boston. The Trees will be delivered at the Warehouse, free of expense of freight, except when obtained from New York, Philadelphia, or Albany, when it will be added to the bill. Catalogues of most of the Nurseries can be obtained at the Warehouse, gratis, except Prince's of New York; of which he has just published the twentysixth edition, 91 pages, price 12½ cents. As the season is forward, and it will soon be too late to transplant trees with safety, an early attention to the subject is requisite. April 13.

Fruit Trees, &c.

For sale at Davenport's Nursery in Milton, a good collection of all the most valuable kinds of Fruit Trees cultivated in New England, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, &c,—with a good assortment of Green House Plants and Fir Trees.—Of Pear trees, he can supply the following sorts of extra size and quality, viz:—Bloodgood's, Early Chaumontelle, Long Green Mouthwater, St Michael's, Winter Bergamot, Beurre Rouge, Seckle, Bartlett, Cap Sheaf, and Buffins. Orders may be left with J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market-street, Boston—French & Davenport, 713, Washington-street, or at the Nursery in Milton.
April 13.

For Sale,

Silk Worms' Eggs, warranted good, price 50 cents per thousand, with shor practical instructions for rearing Silk Worms, by J. H. CONN, which are given to purchasers. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.
April 13.

New Vegetables.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street, a small quantity of each of the following new and valuable vegetables:

Knight's new Dwarf Honey Pea; (a most delicious pea, and great bearer; originated by Mr Knight, President of the London Horticultural Society.) *New Italian Head Lettuce*; large, close heads, very tender; (introduced by Lieut. Ridgway, of the U. S. Navy—12½ cts. per paper.) *Early Orange Beet;* early, beautiful and very delicate; not common in the Boston market—12½ cts. per paper. *Canada Crook Neck Squash;* the most delicate sort cultivated in New England; in eating from the beginning of August to the first of February; small, but prolific. *Com. Porter's Valparaiso Squash*, have attained the size of 46 lbs. in Vermont last season. *New Early Dwarf Pea*, 33 cts. per quart, very early and prolific—does not require sticks: also the *Dwarf Blue Imperial Pea*, introduced into general use by us, four years since; now too well known and appreciated to require comment. *London Horticultural Pole Bean*, sent to Messrs Thorburn & Sons, of New York, last year, by the London Horticultural Society—they have proved a valuable acquisition, very prolific, and rivalling the Lima Beans in richness of flavor; 50 cts. per quart. April 13.

Rye Grass Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed store, 52, North Market street—

A few bushels of Racy's Improved Perennial Rye Grass seed.

FRUIT TREES.

Persons wishing to purchase Fruit Trees, are informed that catalogues of all the principal respectable Nurseries in the United States, can be had gratis at the New England Seed store, 52, North Market street.

SOUTHERN CLOVER.

500 lbs fine Southern Clover, put up in Pennsylvania expressly for our retail trade. Farmers in want of good Southern Clover seed are requested to examine this.

BARLEY.

50 bushels two rowed Barley, plump and clean for seed, raised by E. H. Derby, Esq. Salem.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PALNTS.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Broccoli Plants, 25 cents per dozen.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Packages of Flower Seeds, of *eighteen varieties*, comprising the most showy anuuals, among which are the following beautiful and comparatively rare sorts; Elegant Coreopsis, Variegated Euphorbia, Cypress Vine, Candytuft, sweet scented Virgin's Bower, Sensitive Plant, &c, &c, with directions for their culture.—Price $1 per package. April 13.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES,	-	barrel.	2 50	300
ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	ton.	110 00	112 00
Pearl, first sort,	-	"	122 50	125 00
BEANS, white,	-	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	-	barrel.	8 75	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	-	"	7 50	7 75
Cargo, No. 2,	-	"	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	-	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	-	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	-	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	-		1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel.	7 12	7 25
Genesee,	-	"	7 50	7 75
Alexandria,	-	"	6 25	6 75
Baltimore, wharf,	-	"	6 00	6 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	-	bushel.	80	82
Corn, Southern Yellow,	-	"	70	78
Rye,	-	"	65	70
Barley,	-	"	62	75
Oats,	-	"	43	45
HAY,	-	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	-	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	-	cask.	90	95
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	-	ton.	3 00	3 12
PORK, clear,	-	barrel.	20 00	18 00
Navy mess.	-	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	-	"	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	bushel.	2 00	2 25
Red Top *(northern)*	-	"	50	67
Lucerne,	-	pound.	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	-	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	-	cwt.	8 00	8 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	pound.	70	75
Merino, mixed with Saxony,		"	75	80
Merino, three fourths washed,		"	60	65
Merino, half blood,	-	"	55	60
Merino, quarter,	-	"	45	50
Native, washed,	-	"	45	50
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	-	"	58	60
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,		"	45	48
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,		"	50	55

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	-	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	"	6	7
whole hogs,		"	5½	7
VEAL,	-	"	6	8
MUTTON,	-	"	4	8
POULTRY,	-	"	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	"	12	15
Lump, best,	-	"	13	20
EGGS,	-	dozen.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail	-	bushel.		83
Indian, retail,	-	"		83
POTATOES,	-	"	22	52
CIDER, [according to quality]		barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—*Monday, April* 18.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 350 Beef Cattle, including 50 unsold last week, 6 pair Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 100 Sheep, and 163 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle remained unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices were not supported—a falling off of about 17 cts. per hundred on the average—more deduction on good than on thin Cattle. We quote from 4 50 to 5 17, extra Cattle were taken at 5 25 a 5 50—an unusual number of good Cattle were at market.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—We noticed but few sales at $17, 18 50 and $23.

Sheep—Dull, a few only sold, price not known.

Swine—We noticed one small selected lot of barrows at 5 cts. one of sows and barrows at 4½c. and one of large barrows at 4½ cts. Considerable doing at retail at 5 cts. for sows and 6 for barrows.

New York, April 11.—At market from 3 to 400 head Beef Cattle, few lots Sheep, and one of Swine.—Sales of Beef very brisk, and price a little higher than last week. A few small lots of extra taken at 8½, a few good at 7¾ a 8, several fair at 6¾ a 7, and ordinary at $6 per cwt. Sheep dull and very few sales effected; price well kept up, but little variation from former reports.—Swine—the lot reported above was sold for 4¼ a 4½c per lb. Milch Cows—Market is full and sales dull, 20, 25 and $30.—*Journ. Com.*

RAIL ROADS.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated

London, January, 1831.

The great Liverpool Tunnel, which is said to be the largest in the world, is in all respects a magnificent work. It commences a short distance from the north corner of the Queen's Dock, and runs under the town of Liverpool, finally terminating at Edge Hill, a distance of more than a mile and a quarter.—This subterranean passage is very wide and spacious, and cannot fail to inspire the visiter with the most impressive admiration for an achievement that would but a few years since have been condemned as the most chimerical of all projects. The deep and heavy rumbling of carriages is distinctly heard, as they are hurried along the busy pavements overhead, teeming with life and enterprise; and as you advance, you see painted on the wall, the names of several streets, under which the line passes at various depths from the surface. The sides and roof of the vault have been white washed, and the whole is destined to be splendidly illuminated with gas,which will bestow upon it a most brilliant effect. When the day is perfectly clear, the light may be discerned at the opening of Edge Hill, when more than a mile distant. It has the same appearance as that of the upper hemisphere of the moon, seen through a thin mass of fleecy clouds. When the work reaches its completion, it will constitute one of the most splendid promenades that can well be imagined; but at present no other accommodation is enjoyed by the pedestrian, than the dim and struggling light afforded by two or three torches.

It seemed to me a matter of some surprise, how such an extraordinary excavation could be effected. I was informed by one of the Directors, that the first shaft was commenced in 1826, and the operations continued with scarce any intermissions, night or day, until the work was completed. Nearly two thirds of the Tunnel was perforated through a solid rock; so that upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand tons of free stone were removed, which served admirably for building and many other purposes. The pickaxe, hammer, wedge and gunpowder, were the principal agents employed, in thus forcing this ponderous thoroughfare through the bowels of the earth. Several shafts were opened at the average distance of five hundred yards; and such was the precision with which the workmen approached each other, that they seldom varied more than an inch at the point of junction.

Passengers destined for Manchester, repair to the grand area at Edge Hill, from which place the rail way coaches set off. I took my seat in one of those vehicles, and rapidly descended an inclined plane, leading through the small tunnel, which is about three hundred yards in length, principally cut through a solid rock, and illuminated with a double row of lamps. The carriages are variously constructed, and are quite unique in their appearance, although utility rather than elegance, seems to have been the object of the builders. The seats are divided into three compartments, some of which are tastefully lined with cloth, and each compartment is sufficiently large for the convenience of two persons. The carriages and coaches are six or seven in number, and the whole joined together, present a very novel, and striking spectacle, when travelling with unprecedented velocity, and drawn only by a single engine. I found it highly necessary to purchase a ticket a long time previous to the period of starting, or I should otherwise have infallibly been prevented from procuring a seat. Only one hundred and thirty passengers, comprising the stipulated number, can be accommodated at a time; and notwithstanding the carriages set out from the respective places six times every day, making the complete number of passengers seven hundred and eighty,—there are yet scores of people who are obliged, diurnally, to depart disappointed. Yours, M**.

GREAT SHIP RAIL ROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

The railway and steam engine appear destined to produce a great revolution in the affairs of the world. What shall we say, for instance, to the astonishing feat wrought the other day on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road? The Majestic travelling six times between those two places, thus going over a distance of 180 miles in a day—and conveying backwards and forwards 142 tons? There are ten such engines employed on the road.

But a project is now conceived of railwaying the Isthmus of Suez, and carrying over it vessels of the heaviest burden from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A paper to this effect has been read before the Society of Arts in London. The vessels are to be placed upon the railway, out of the water, by means of Morton's *patent slips*, and then transported to the opposite sea by means of *locomotive steam engines*.—By such slips the vessel becomes a sort of amphibious carriage, and the steam wafts her gently, crew, cargo and all, over the plains of Egypt to her native element. It is said the difficulties of the enterprise are not greater than those encountered in the construction of the Manchester and Liverpool Rail Road—and that the Pacha of Egypt has actually employed an Engineer to inspect Morton's Patent Ship.—What are we coming to next? Shall we *canal* or *railway* the Isthmus of Panama? moving bodily the whole mass of the vessel and cargo from the Mexican Gulf to the Pacific, instead of doubling Cape Horn? If our successors go on the next fifty years, and with the same accelerated velocity as we have done for the last fifty years, what prodigies will not be performed by human ingenuity? If we extend the calculation further onwards, where will be the limit of scientific improvement?

Rail Road Mania.—We are an excitable people, albeit a very calculating one too. The hobby of the moment is rail roads, and it is ridden boldly. The stock of the Mohawk and Hudson rail road company which, at the outset, dragged heavily, and could only with difficulty be filled, is now selling at 162½, although the road is yet unfinished. Within a week, books for the stock of a new railroad, authorised in New Jersey, between Peterson and the Hudson opposite this city, were opened. Three times the sum requisite was subscribed, and the scrip is now selling at 116,—even before, as we suppose, any definite survey has been made of the route, or estimate of its cost.—Yesterday the ceremonial of opening books for subscriptions to the stock of the Catskill and Canajoharie Rail Road, was gone through with at the Exchange; and it was only a ceremonial—for the thing was done in the twinkling of an eye—the subscription was declared to be filled; and though we saw many who were disappointed, we did not fall in with any who had succeeded in obtaining stock. This scrip was also immediately sold, we are informed, at a premium. All this denotes abundant means, low profits, few opportunities of permanent investment, and,—a very little, perhaps—of the spirit of gambling.—*New York American.*

John Howard Smith and Elizabeth Ireland, both of Huntington, Suffolk county, L. I. were married in the year 1775. They are still living in the enjoyment of health at a ripe old age, the former being in his 87th, and the latter in her 83d year. Their descendants are as follows, viz:

17 children,
97 grand children,
135 great grand children,
1 great great grand child,

Total 250; of whom 210 are now living.

As a proof of the good example and the sage councils of the aged pair, in all the 210 decendants yet living, *not one* of them is known to be dissipated or intemperate.

The Mayor of Baltimore has caused all dogs to be confined, in consequence of several cases of hydrophobia.

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being but few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to David Canfield, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON.

March 9. ep16t

Ammunition

Of the *best* quality and *lowest prices*, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. tf Jan. 7.

Evergreens, Silver Firs, &c.

The subscriber being engaged in the Seed business would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds, and Evergreens from Maine, and being Agent for J. B. Russell, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing is requested. WM. MANN.

Augusta, Me., March 26. 6t

A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c, can be seen at the New England Farmer office.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. Thorburn & Sons, 67 Liberty-street
Philadelphia—D. & C Landreth, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. Smith, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. Parkhurst, 23 Lower Market-street.
Albany—Hon. Jesse Buel, Albany Nursery.
Albany—Wm. Thorburn, 347 Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y. Wm. Prince & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden
Hartford—Goodwin & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport, Ebenezer Stedman, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. Foster, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—Samuel Colman, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me. Wm. Mann.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. Holland, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. Bowman, Bookseller